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International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : C12N 15/12, C07K 14/47, 16/18, C12Q 1/68		A2	(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/31236 (43) International Publication Date: 24 June 1999 (24.06.99)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/IB98/02122 (22) International Filing Date: 17 December 1998 (17.12.98) (30) Priority Data: 60/069,957 17 December 1997 (17.12.97) US 60/074,121 9 February 1998 (09.02.98) US 60/081,563 13 April 1998 (13.04.98) US 60/096,116 10 August 1998 (10.08.98) US (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): GENSET [FR/FR]; 24, rue Royale, F-75008 Paris (FR). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): BOUGUELERET, Lydie [FR/FR]; 108, avenue Victor Hugo, F-92170 Vanves (FR). DUCLERT, Aymeric [FR/FR]; 6 ter, rue Victorine, F-94100 Saint-Maur (FR). DUMAS MILNE EDWARDS, Jean-Baptiste [FR/FR]; 8, rue Grégoire de Tours, F-75006 Paris (FR). (74) Agents: MARTIN, Jean-Jacques et al.; Cabinet Regimbeau, 26, avenue Kléber, F-75116 Paris (FR).			(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.</i>
(54) Title: EXTENDED cDNAs FOR SECRETED PROTEINS			
(57) Abstract <p>The sequences of extended cDNAs encoding secreted proteins are disclosed. The extended cDNAs can be used to express secreted proteins or portions thereof or to obtain antibodies capable of specifically binding to the secreted proteins. The extended cDNAs may also be used in diagnostic, forensic, gene therapy, and chromosome mapping procedures. The extended cDNAs may also be used to design expression vectors and secretion vectors.</p>			

In some embodiments, the extended cDNAs include the signal sequence. In other embodiments, the extended cDNAs may include the full coding sequence for the mature protein (i.e. the protein generated when the signal polypeptide is cleaved off). In addition, the extended cDNAs may include regulatory regions upstream of the translation start site or downstream of the stop codon which control the amount, location, or developmental stage of gene expression. As discussed above, secreted proteins are therapeutically important. Thus, the proteins expressed from the cDNAs may be useful in treating or controlling a variety of human conditions. The extended cDNAs may also be used to obtain the corresponding genomic DNA. The term "corresponding genomic DNA" refers to the genomic DNA which encodes mRNA which includes the sequence of one of the strands of the extended cDNA in which thymidine residues in the sequence of the extended cDNA are replaced by uracil residues in the mRNA.

10 The extended cDNAs or genomic DNAs obtained therefrom may be used in forensic procedures to identify individuals or in diagnostic procedures to identify individuals having genetic diseases resulting from abnormal expression of the genes corresponding to the extended cDNAs. In addition, the present invention is useful for constructing a high resolution map of the human chromosomes.

The present invention also relates to secretion vectors capable of directing the secretion of a protein of interest. Such vectors may be used in gene therapy strategies in which it is desired to produce a gene product in one cell which is to be delivered to another location in the body. Secretion vectors may also facilitate the purification of desired proteins.

The present invention also relates to expression vectors capable of directing the expression of an inserted gene in a desired spatial or temporal manner or at a desired level. Such vectors may include sequences upstream of the extended cDNAs such as promoters or upstream regulatory sequences.

In addition, the present invention may also be used for gene therapy to control or treat genetic diseases. Signal peptides may also be fused to heterologous proteins to direct their extracellular secretion.

One embodiment of the present invention is a purified or isolated nucleic acid comprising the sequence of one of SEQ ID NOs: 40-140 and 242-377 or a sequence complementary thereto. In one aspect of this embodiment, the nucleic acid is recombinant.

Another embodiment of the present invention is a purified or isolated nucleic acid comprising at least 10 consecutive bases of the sequence of one of SEQ ID NOs: 40-140 and 242-377 or one of the sequences complementary thereto. In one aspect of this embodiment, the nucleic acid comprises at least 15, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75, or 100 consecutive bases of one of the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 40-140 and 242-377 or one of the sequences complementary thereto. The nucleic acid may be a recombinant nucleic acid.

Another embodiment of the present invention is a purified or isolated nucleic acid of at least 15 bases capable of hybridizing under stringent conditions to the sequence of one of SEQ ID NOs: 40-140 and 242-377 or a sequence complementary to one of the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 40-140 and 242-377. In one aspect of this embodiment, the nucleic acid is recombinant.